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VANGUARD OF VETERANS ARRIVING

At Philadelphia for Thirty-third National Encampment of Grand Army of the Republic.

QUAKER CITY IN GALA ATTIRE

Buildings Magnificently Festooned—Arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin here to-morrow. The vanguard of the veterans has already reached the city, and found the people with outstretched arms of welcome. Admiral Sampson, with his fleet of fighting ships, arrived here to-day. The city is crowded with strangers, while incoming trains from all sections are bringing thousands upon thousands to swell the throng. The route of the veterans' parade, which takes place on Tuesday, is one solid blaze of color and light. Not a building but has its front encased in red, white and blue.

The Avenue of Fame, which extends from Walnut to Cherry street, on Broad, is the most magnificent piece of decoration ever attempted in this city. There are two classes of columns. The larger and more ornate are about fifty feet in height, and are placed on the street corners, the smaller columns, about twenty-five feet high, stand on each side of Broad street, between the larger columns.

The Big Parade.
The big parade on Tuesday will be in twelve divisions. Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, will head the line. As the veterans pass around the city hall they will be reviewed by President McKinley, who is expected to arrive here Monday night, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Gage and Postmaster General Smith. There will be over 42,000 men. A feature of Tuesday's events will be the chorus of 3,000 school children, who will occupy a portion of the grand stand, on the north side of the city hall. As the parade passes this point the children will sing patriotic airs.

Of all the military organizations to attend the encampment, probably none will attract more attention than Boyd's Girl Cadets, of Topeka, Kas. These young ladies are the daughters of veterans, and are commanded by H. N. Boyd, who was sergeant of Company L, Seventh Illinois cavalry during the civil war. They will grace the line of parade on Tuesday.

A question of absorbing interest to G. A. R. veterans which will be decided during the encampment is the election of a commander-in-chief and other officers. Two candidates prominently mentioned in the field are Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Joe Spratt Post, Watertown, N. Y., and Judge Leo Rasseur, of St. Louis. "Private" James M. Dalzell, of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, is also a candidate. Others urged by their friends are Col. W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, acting commander-in-chief, and Brigadier General Charles Miller, of Venango, Pa.

Feature of the Encampment.
A feature of the encampment not to be overlooked is the gathering of various organizations of patriotic women, closely allied to the Grand Army of the Republic. The national association of army nurses of the civil war will meet and elect officers and the ladies of the G. A. R. will take similar action. The naval veterans will give the first street parade of the encampment to-morrow afternoon. The old salts who fought under Farragut, will tramp shoulder to shoulder with the younger veterans of the Spanish-American war. Next Friday the naval parade will take place. Admiral Sampson's fleet will be anchored in the Delaware river, opposite the city, and a long line of vessels will pass around the fighting ships. President McKinley and cabinet officers will review the warships from the revenue cutter Gresham. Members of the commission from the Imperial Russian navy stationed here, superintending the building of a battleship and a cruiser, will participate in the naval pageant. Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of President and Mrs. McKinley. The front rooms of a entire floor have been set apart for their accommodation at the Hotel Walton, and nothing has been left undone that will add to their comfort. The President will take part in the big reception at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and after reviewing the big parade will be entertained at lunch in the city hall.

Sampson's Squadron Arrives.
Although this was Sunday, almost the entire day was given to sight-seeing by the citizens and visitors. The greatest crowd was gathered along the Delaware river front, to watch the arrival of the warships. The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn, battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, arrived off the center of the city at 1:30 this afternoon.

A reception committee, composed of Mayor Ashbridge, the local G. A. R. committee and several city officials left the League Island navy yard at 9:30, on board the government tug Somerset to meet the squadron. The ships were met off Chester, Pa., and the reception committee boarded the flagship and formally welcomed the admiral to Philadelphia. From Chester to this city, a distance of seventeen miles, the fleet was tendered almost a continuous ovation. The New York led the way, with the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas following in the order named. The flagship dropped anchor off Market street, and the other vessels swept gracefully by, with their crews at attention. They all dropped anchor to the north of the flagship, forming a single column, and will remain in that position until they sail away at the latter part of the week. The cruiser Detroit arrived several hours later and anchored south of the flagship. The gunboat Nashville is expected to join the squadron to-morrow or Tuesday.

Officers Quarters on Land.
Admiral Sampson and most of the other officers of the fleet will land to-morrow and take up quarters at the Hotel Walton, which have been provided by the reception committee. The admiral will return Mayor Ashbridge's visit to-morrow afternoon. Of the five big ships that arrived to-day the New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts and Indiana were built in this city, and the people evidenced the greatest interest in them, it being their first appearance in these waters since the close of the war.

Next in interest to the arrival of the fleet was the tented city at Belmont, in Fairmount Park. There are over 1,600 tents erected on the slope at that place, and will accommodate over 10,000 veterans. The camp is conducted strictly according to military rules, reveille and taps being sounded for the veterans just as they were in the early sixties. A full regiment of Sons of Veterans is constantly on duty. The camp is only partially filled up, but by to-morrow night there will be little, if any, room left. With the exception of the centennial, in 1876, which was held near the site of the camp, a larger crowd never visited that part of the great pleasure grounds.

The "Avenue of Fame" also had its quota of the crowds, being densely crowded throughout the day and night.

SPANISH PRISONERS ESCAPING

From the Filipinos Bring Into the American Lines Stories of Hard Treatment.

INSURGENTS SHORT OF FOOD

And Ammunition—Desperate Attempts at Smuggling—Filipino Spy Shot.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—10 p. m.—Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Filipinos, and bringing into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder.

The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are being made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a casco, with a cargo of bamboo poles, was overhauled, and the poles were found full of rice. The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected. Two British vessels, the Lascos and the Hero, were driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan railway. The crews were imprisoned, but on their protesting that they were British subjects the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lascos if Edwards secured from the British consul at Manila a statement establishing the identity of the crew.

A similar concession was made to the crew of the Hero. Edwards says he saw several American prisoners, who were better fed than the Spaniards or the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work as the Spanish prisoners are. A force of native police has begun to patrol the city of Manila, co-operating with the provost guard, whose knowledge of the language and the resorts of native criminals had given them an opportunity for burglary, an industry which has been flourishing of late. The new force includes many members of the old force, and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done good work in running down native criminals.

A Desperate Spy.
The American secret service recently found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldiers who were sent to capture him, and tried to run away with two revolver bullets in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

General Bates, it is expected, will establish posts at Zamboanga, and in the islands of Tanton, Jolo and Bengau.

Late this afternoon the Kansas regiment embarked on big barges in the river, and were towed to the United States transport Tartar, the regimental flag flying and the men cheering and singing. The Tartar sailed for home this evening.

Han's Asked to be Relieved.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States navy forces at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of ill health, is denied in official circles. He has not, it is stated, made any such request, and although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently no reference to the condition of his health, has been made by him.

OTIS' CABLEGRAMS
Insurgents Attack Angeles—Last of Volunteer Regiments Depart.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The war department to-day received two dispatches from Manila. The first read: MANILA, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant general, Washington. Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents north opened fire on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washingtons being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth infantry relieve Tennessee at Iloilo and Cebu. Later with Iowa's only remaining volunteer regiments, sail soon. (Signed) OTIS.

At the war department it is said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments, all the volunteers will have left the Philippines; also the men of the regular army discharged under general order 46.

The second dispatch read as follows: MANILA, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant general, Washington. Graves deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated September 1. (Signed) Chaplain Sutherland, personal friend Col. Hawkins, delivered address. (Signed) OTIS.

Clay County's Bloody Record.
LONDON, Ky., Sept. 3.—A report is current that Deputy Sheriff Lewis, of Manchester, was killed yesterday, in Clay county. Several weeks ago, in Manchester, Deputy Stubbinsfield was shot by Mart Smith, who, escaping capture, went to his home and sent word to the county officials that he would never attend court alive, therefore it would be fatal for anybody to attempt to take him. Yesterday Lewis went to serve the papers on him and he was shot dead, as he approached Smith's house. If this report is true, this makes the third killing in Clay county last week.

THE CARTER CASE

Gives Rise to Sensational Statements. Counsel for Carter Denies he Made Charges Against General Otis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Cronicle to-morrow will say:

Publication of the proceedings of the Captain Oberlin M. Carter court martial, whose verdict is in the hands of the President for approval or rejection, has been the cause of a number of sensational statements during the past week, the wildest of which is that Frank P. Blair, counsel for Carter, has charged General Ellwell S. Otis, now commanding the army in the Philippines, with perjury and subornation of perjury. In connection with the statement Mr. Blair has been quoted as emphasizing the accusation.

"I have made no such charges against General Otis," said Mr. Blair last night. "A reading of the affidavit does not by the farthest stretch of the imagination support such a statement. It has appeared as coming from me. The affidavit was filed with the President along with others last fall, when the review of the proceedings was referred to Senator Edmunds."

"The affidavit was filed as an essential part of the demand for a setting aside of the verdict, and simply stated that one night at the De Soto hotel, San Francisco, during the sitting of the court martial, I overheard Judge Advocate Colonel Thomas F. Barr read some document to General Otis and Colonel Gillespie, of the court martial, and conclude by saying he would read it to counsel, and General Otis remarked, 'That will be good.' The affidavit was a proof that the two members of the court martial had exceeded their province in discussing the case with the prosecuting attorney. In any legal proceeding such an act is sufficient to throw out the verdict of a jury and the court martial is only a jury."

In connection with the assertion of the president of the court martial, the counsel is quoted as having had an interview with President McKinley on the matter, and that the President had said the charges would necessitate the recall of General Otis from the Philippines. Mr. Blair also repudiates having made any such statement.

"I never talked with the President about the affidavit," he said. "I do not even know if he read the story. The affidavit was filed to show the prejudice of the president of the court martial. My accusation against General Otis goes that far and no farther. I believe that he was influenced in his judgment on the matter by something or somebody outside of the evidence. That is evident to any reader of the evidence."

"I believe that Captain Carter is the victim of a conspiracy to degrade him. It is an American parallel to the Dreyfus case. The same general features are in both cases. The accusers and persecutors of Carter are of the general staff of the army, as are those of Dreyfus. Jealousy and a deliberate attempt to carry out the wishes of a portion of the army to political influence, has actuated the majority of the men on the Carter court martial. Secret conferences, such as that set out in my affidavit, were the illegal methods to secure the conviction of Captain Carter."

Mr. Blair intimates that Carter was singled out as a victim of the wrath of those who have been promoting the Nicaragua canal scheme.

"Carter was named a member of the canal commission to investigate the exact conditions of the scheme," added Mr. Blair. "He was selected because of his keen engineering ability. At the army and navy club, at Washington, he said he proposed to get at the bottom of the scheme and show it up. He was then sent to England as military attaché of the American embassy. On his return he was placed under arrest charged with defrauding the government."

"I believe if he had never announced his intentions to prick the plans of the promoters he would not have been accused."

QUICK WORK

Of Chicago Police—Murderers Arrested Two Hours After Crime Was Committed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Scarcely two hours had elapsed after Walter F. Koeller was killed in his room, Saturday night, when two men were arrested who, Chief Kiple declares, stabbed Koeller. The men under arrest are: Herman Hundhausen, 23 years old, a telegraph operator, son of Col. Robert Hundhausen, a veteran of the civil war and a well-to-do proprietor of a vineyard near Hermann, Mo.

Richard Honeck, 22 years old, a telegraph operator and the son of Henry Honeck, a wealthy wagon maker and dealer in farm implements of Hermann. Both men were schoolmates and boyhood companions of Walter and George Koeller. They admit their identity, but deny any knowledge of the death of Koeller. When the men were searched and their satchels opened, the following weapons were found: One bowie knife with an eight inch blade smeared with coagulated blood; a six inch bowie knife, a five inch dirk, a razor and a silver plated case knife; a .44 calibre revolver; a .38 calibre revolver and a small wooden handled .22 calibre revolver; a heavy belt; two hunting belts filled with cartridges.

Each of the men wore one of the belts and carried a revolver. The knives were in the satchels. Besides the weapons the satchels contained clothing from which the names had been either blotted out with ink or cut out, a number of canvas pictures and dime novels. Honeck and Hundhausen each had a quantity of confederate money in canvas skin pouches hung under the arm inside the clothing.

The two prisoners were identified by the brother of the dead man as Hundhausen and Honeck and by Mrs. F. M. Alexander, keeper of the boarding house where Koeller lived, as the two men who called Saturday night and went to his room. The two men said the blood which was found on the knife blade and on Honeck's trousers came from a dog which Honeck stabbed with the knife, because the animal attacked the brother of the dead man for whom he had a grudge. The only motive for the murder that Koeller incurred the enmity of three fellow students at the Dixon, Ill., college, by his betrothal to Miss Jessie Hill, of Shirley, Ill.

DISASTROUS FIRE

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 3.—Pinecroft village, twenty miles north of Bay City, was visited by a disastrous fire this afternoon. Thirty-two frame buildings, including the Michigan Central passenger station, Macabees hall, thirteen business houses and twenty-five dwellings were totally destroyed, with their contents in nearly every case. A heavy north wind prevailed, and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames. The fire stopped when it had burned itself out. The loss is roughly estimated at \$75,000, with small insurance.

REVIVAL OF THE CAVE OF ADULLAM

The Malcontents and Disruptionists Open Their Grievance Symposium at Providence.

THE CONCENTRATED VIRULENCE

Of Congressman Lentz and his Fellow Kickers—A Double Sabbath Desecration.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The first of the series of meetings arranged by the New England Bi-Metallic League, in the interests of bi-metalism, was held at Crescent Park this afternoon. The session was held in a large open area, the audience occupying the seats of the grand stand surrounding it. All around the platform, on the outside, were the noisy, money-making attractions of Crescent Park, which materially interfered with the attention of the audience to the speakers, and with the ability of the speakers to make themselves heard.

The platform was decorated with the national colors, together with those of Great Britain, Ireland, France and Cuba. Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, opened the meeting.

Congressman John J. Lentz, of Columbus, Ohio, was the next speaker. His sarcastic references to President McKinley, his arraignment of the Philippine war and his eulogy of Aguinaldo as one of the greatest men of the century were applauded.

He spoke in part as follows: "From Ohio we look to New England with amazement when we see the cringing servility of its masses to that plutocratic oligarchy which is more arbitrary and more inconsistent than any monarchy in Europe."

Virulent Demagoguery.

"You will pardon me for telling you that the thinking people in the Buckeye land are more than surprised when they find that in this old New England country, which for two centuries arrogated to itself the claim of being the educational center and the intellectual hub of America, there are to-day, so many blind and servile followers of an administration which cannot quote a single thought, nor a single sentence, either, from Washington, Jefferson, Jackson or Lincoln, in support of its policy of imperialism and militarism, in support of its British financial policy and its attempted British alliance."

"In Ohio we have never accepted the doctrine, neither in the church nor in politics, of total depravity. We still have faith and hope. We still believe that 'truth is mighty, and will prevail.'"

"We still believe that the independent and courageous manhood of New England, under such organizations as the New England Bi-Metallic League, will revive and perpetuate the right and duty to think, as well as the right of free speech. We hope and believe that our combined influence with some of that choice and courageous manhood in the Republican party of New England, in their earnest work against imperialism will ere long bring to public attention the fact that the men who are in favor of imperialism and militarism are in substance the very same men who were also identified and in league with the plutocratic influences that have made this republic a trust-ridden republic, so weak and prostrate that neither the President of the United States nor the attorney general of the United States, nor the Republican majority of the American Congress could dare say a word at the extra session of Congress in 1897 in favor of the Democratic amendment to the Dingley bill, to make null and void the tariff provisions in behalf of any commodity, the manufacture of which might come under the control of a trust."

Altgeld's Allocution.

There was prolonged cheering when ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, was introduced. Owing to the fact that his address in New York on Labor Day is to be devoted to a detailed discussion of the monetary question, he simply dealt in generalities at the meeting to-day. He said in substance that for years the people west of the Alleghenies have looked with reverence toward New England. The New England brains, ideas, literature and standards have shaped the destinies of the republic. It has looked for years as though their sons were to lower the old New England standard, and as though they were going to forget the traditions of their fathers, and bring everything down to a low, sordid basis. He said, however, that he was glad to learn that this was a mistake, and that a mighty host has arisen which will keep alive the feeling of liberty in old New England.

There was a period in New England history, he said, when factories were running day and night, and a market was found for everything made. Then the people were all employed at living wages, and were prosperous. The volume of money in the world at that time was twice the amount in existence to-day, because silver was issued at its proper ratio, and had its proper place in the monetary plan.

The speaker argued that the re-monetization would afford an opportunity for the wage earners to have more money to spend and thus open up the markets at home, which would utilize to the fullest extent the products of the country. He said that not a single respectable argument can be found for the gold standard. The present monetary

policy is bad and unjust. It is a great wrong, and the American people are going to right it.

At the close of the senator's address there were calls for Senator Tillman, who, in response, promised to bring his three-pronged pitchfork to the meeting to-morrow and use it with good effect.

The meeting will begin at 3 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Senator Tillman and General A. J. Warner, of Ohio.

ATTITUDE OF CROKER

Towards the Chicago Platform as Sized Up by Altgeld. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor Altgeld said to-night in regard to the attitude of Richard Croker toward the Chicago platform:

"Mr. Croker is a shrewd and witty politician. If he is declared for Mr. Bryan, it was because he saw which way the tide was turning."

Mr. Altgeld denied his reported statement that Croker with Bryan would be an entangling alliance which would not be for the best interest of the Democratic party.

"If Mr. Croker wants to drop his present methods and come into camp for a while," said Mr. Altgeld, "we are willing to receive him. There is always room for penitents."

Mr. Altgeld referred to Mayor Carter Harrison as troubled with presidential aspirations for a period and carrying on flirtations with several states. The leaders came together, said he, and decided there was no room for "trimmers."

"Notice was served on all Chicago platform Democrats to stand no trifling," said Mr. Altgeld. "As a former attempt to drive all his cattle through a gap in the fence, so we tried to lead all Democrats on the Bryan side."

"Do you think you can drive Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, through the gap?" was asked.

"We are not trying to," was the reply. "We do not need Mr. Gorman. He is a wise man and will look out for himself."

Bryan to Help McLean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Hon. W. R. Burnett announced last night that William Jennings Bryan will come to Ohio and take a swing around the state with McLean. James Seward, of Mansfield, has been selected for chairman of the executive committee, and ex-Mayor Constantine, of this city, is slated for treasurer.

A Democratic Carnival.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 3.—Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the big national Democratic carnival which takes place here on October 2 and 3, concluding on the night of the 3d with a "dollar dinner," covers for from 1,500 to 2,000 being arranged for. "The dollar dinner" will take place at the new auditorium at the state fair grounds. William Jennings Bryan will speak at the fair grounds on October 2 and 3. Almost all the prominent Democrats in the country have been invited to deliver addresses and respond to toasts.

CUBAN OPINIONS

Of the Census Proclamation of the President—Some Want a Protectorate and Others Favor Annexation.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The consensus in Havana regarding the census proclamation cannot be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy. When the proclamation was first made known all elements were apparently satisfied. Now the only ones who appear to give it full approval are Cuban annexationists. These say that the proclamation is the work of a master hand and ought to satisfy everybody. Their outspoken approbation, if there were no other reason, would cause all other elements to suspect the existence of something wrong somewhere.

The independents, as the members of the party advocating independence are called, say that President McKinley should have made some declaration regarding absolute independence for Cuba. Those who favor an American protectorate consider that the proclamation does not offer adequate guarantees to property and the investor. The annexationists assert that the proclamation tells literally nothing respecting President McKinley's purpose, and that no one is any wiser regarding the future of the island than before. They, however, believe that the administration is inclined to adopt the theory that it would be impossible immediately to turn over the reins of government to the Cubans without precipitating civil war.

The malcontents—those who abuse everything, no matter what, that is done by the administration—object to the proclamation on general principles. American officials think it in every way diplomatic, and American civilians believe that there is nothing to be worried about from any point of view.

As to foreign capitalists, their opinion is fairly represented by the president of an important railway, who said to-day: "We do not care what happens. The United States has assumed Spain's responsibility in the island and even if a republic is established its officials would of necessity obey Washington implicitly. It is this conviction that has led English capitalists, and German also, to invest largely in the island. American capital—I do not see why—continues timid, despite the fact that the United States is pledged before the world to give the island some stable form of government, whether the realization be soon or late."

Prominent members of the former autonomist party intend to form a club to promote Cuban autonomy under an American protectorate. Among the promoters of the movement are some of the principal men of the island.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in northern portion; showers and becoming fresh southeasterly Tuesday.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair and warm Monday and Tuesday; northerly winds, becoming fresh southerly Tuesday.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by U. S. observer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 75.3 p. m. 19
9 a. m. 81 p. m. 20
12 m. 80 Weather, Fair.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 74.3 p. m. 27
9 a. m. 82.7 p. m. 30
12 m. 85 Weather, Fair.

DOUBLE THE PLEASURE.
If you are a music lover you can double your pleasure, when you visit Wheeling this week, by visiting the great closing-out sale of the Milligan, Wilkin & Co. stock of pianos, organs and 1140 Market street. The entire stock, including many new and beautiful instruments of the best manufacturers in the country, has been bought by the reorganized F. W. Baumer Company and is being sold at a very great reduction from former prices. This is a genuine opportunity to secure real bargains. Come and examine the stock.